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The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, May 10, 1794. Number 403.

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WILLIAM LITTELL.

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Our government seem in a sea of uncertainty, respecting the powerful Iman of Mascaty, of whom it is yet unknown, which party he will embrace.

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The representatives of the people with the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, to the President of the Convention.

At length the territory of the Republic is purged: Fort Vauban is evacuated, it is purified by fire. The terror of the slaves of tyrants has avenged the treason which had delivered it to the enemy. At the moment when we were about to effect the passage of the Rhine on the one hand, and on the other were preparing to storm the fort, we beheld it in flames: we ran up to it, and were almost covered with its ruins vomited forth from the mines which their villainy had dug in revenge of our victories. This morning we approached nearer to it, and discovered that the mischief is not as great as we had at first believed. We hope speedily to repair it, but our cannon is carried off. The bells will supply this loss, and we declare to thee in transports of joy, that this flight of the enemies, who, had they availed themselves of their position in the present circumstances, might have kept us at bay, is a most glorious victory. We do not think proper to take upon us to canton a certain number of troops of the army of the Rhine, who always victorious, require some repose to prepare them for new triumphs. Long live the Republic! which is consolidated on the banks of the Rhine. The army of the Moselle performs wonders, of which I will send the official accounts in a few days.

(Signed) LEMANE.

PLYMOUTH, January 22.

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LONDON, February 7.

The French are making astonishing exertions to fit out their navy; and for this purpose, every seamen in France is put in a state of requisition.

Letters from the continent, by the Flanders mail of yesterday, bring the interesting intelligence, that the French have re-occupied the important heights of Oppenheim, and have pushed their advanced posts within two leagues of Mentz.

On the other hand, the army of 32 000 men, intended for the siege of Fort Louis, has posted itself before Manheim. They have brought up the heavy artillery and pontoons, and batteries are erected, not only for the purpose of bombarding the town, but of covering their passage over the Rhine.

Two very contradictory reports concerning Robespierre, have been in circulation for these last few days. One states, that the people, risen in favor of Chabot and Bazire, have assembled round the houses of Robespierre and Danton with very alarming demonstrations of discontent, and were still besieging those two famous anarchists when the courier came away. The other on the contrary, says, that a plan is in agitation of declaring Robespierre the Dictator of France.

We are not able to state the origin and foundation of the first of these rumours; but the latter probably originates from the following event:

Mr. de Bompere, commander of a division of the French northern army, received lately an express from Paris, which informed him, that there existed at Paris a very strong party in favor of Louis XVII. whose designs it were impossible to frustrate by any other means, but that of raising Robespierre to the dignity of a Dictator; and that he (Bompere) ought to sound the sentiment of the army for this subject.

As Bompere seeming to express some astonishment at this piece of information, the emissary told him, that he must immediately acquaint him with what he meant to do, and that his life was at stake.—Upon which Bompere promised to comply with the request, but seized the first opportunity of effecting his escape into Austrian Flanders. Count Kinsky, an Austrian General, to whom in justification of his desertion, Bompere related this transaction, caused his relation to be printed, and a great number of them to be distributed among the advanced posts of the French army.

A few copies have reached London, and the above is the substance of the contents.

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The report of Jourdain's disgrace and arrest, which originated at Brussels is no longer believed there.

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The Swiss Cantons have returned an answer to the memorial presented by lord Fitzgerald, the British minister. This answer, which has been given ever since the 30th of November last, implies, that it is the unalterable resolution of the Cantons, regardless of the scenes of horror which France, paralized by anarchy, exhibits, to adhere to a most inviolable system of neutrality, it being a precept and maxim transmitted to the Swiss by their ancestors, never to meddle in foreign broils.

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A Congress of the Jews is to meet

at Amſterdam early in the ſpring, ſome of the rabbies being inclined to think that Jeſus Chriſt was the true Meſſiah, and that the ſtrange circumſtances which have lately occurred prove that the millenium is at hand.

Feb. 7. The duke of York has certainly relinquiſhed his command in Flanders, though for what reaſon remains to be aſcertained. Sir William Erſkine retains the command, pro-tempore, which on the opening of the campain, is to be given to Sir Henry Clinton.

By the Dutch mail that arrived on Saturday, we have the following article dated Frankfort, January 22.

"We are in the greateſt embarraſſment here, having received certain intelligence, that the French have paſſed the Rhine above Manheim, to commence the ſiege of that place; while another ſtrong body are intended to paſs the Necker, to make an attack upon this place. We expect aid from the Proſſians.

Our letters from Baſil, in Switzerland, dated January 30, ſay, that a French gentleman had arrived there, in ten days from Nantz, who ſtates, that at the time he left that place, there exiſted not the ſmalleſt trace of the army of the royaliſts.

LA FAYETTE.

A perſon of undoubted veracity, juſt arrived from Magdebourg, brings intelligence that the four French priſoners (La Fayette and his companions) who during a year, have been detained in the dungeons of that town after having been three months impriſoned at Weſel, far from feeling their captivity lightened in proportion as it is prolonged, have on the contrary lately experienced an aggravation of ſeverity. The bolts and bars have been doubled in each of the four cells that incloſe them, and the people of that town are prohibited all communication with the priſon; nay, the perſons whoſe duty calls them thither are only admitted under very ſevere reſtrictions and precautions the moſt minute. Government, it is ſuppoſed have had no concern in theſe alterations, but they originate in the fears and barbarian ſelfiſhneſs of general Hulfer and a major Sonet his creature; who, if they dared, would at once bury the victims under their command, were it only to rid themſelves of all reſponſibility. This is the more probable, becauſe government, after having ſuffered the priſoners to live at their own expence till lately, has juſt granted them a ſubſiſtence; which if not abundant may at leaſt decently ſuffice. Be it however known or not to the court of Berlin, it is certain, that the unfortunate ſufferers, whom it is much more eaſy to oppreſs than to criminate, are groaning under the hand of authority.

HOUSE OF LORDS,
February 12.

Marquis Landſdowne informed their lordſhips that he had, the two preceding days, come down to the houſe, reſpecting a motion he had to make, but that the houſe was always up before he came. He underſtood, however, that a noble friend of his had moved the houſe to be ſummoned for Friday next; and therefore he (Lord Landſdowne) ſhould ſubmit to their lordſhips, on that day, a motion for concluding a ſpeedy, honorable, and advantageous peace with France.—The noble lord mentioned, that he had, at the commencement of the ſeſſion, entertained hopes that this ſalutary meaſure would be adopted, but, from the great preparations we were making, and the immenſe armaments going forward in every department, it appeared that war was to be purſued, and the ſcale of hoſtilities enlarged.

The noble marquis then attempted to juſtify his intention, by aſſuring the houſe that what he meant to bring forward, was not to alarm the public, or to diſcloſe danger, but merely for the general benefit of the public!!!

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 23.

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated April 18.

"On Tueſday afternoon arrived here two ſhips from Martinico; one of them a ſtore ſhip, with Gen. Rochambeau and his ſuite on board, the other an armed veſſel called a bomb ſhip, which came as a convoy to the firſt. By them we learn that Fort Bourbon ſurrendered the 23d of March, on condition that Gen. Rochambeau and his family ſhould be ſent to this port, and the garriſon to France. The garriſon conſiſted of about 1000 men, 80 only of which were regular troops. They ſailed for France in five ſhips. It is ſaid there were 1400 bombs thrown into the fort, and that during the ſiege 4 or 500 men were killed in the garriſon. They were without water, the beſiegers having cut off the pipes which conveyed it to the mountains. It is alſo ſaid that the ammunition of the fortreſs was expended."

NORFOLK, April 10.

A North Carolinian who had carried a large quantity of pork to Norfolk, was adviſed to apply to the admiral of the French ſhips of war as a probable purchaſer. He accordingly waited on the French admiral, who informed him that he did not tranſact buſineſs of that kind himſelf, but very politely referred him to the commander of the Britiſh frigate lying there, who he ſaid, had been for ſome time employed in buying up pork for him.

NEW-LONDON, April 17.

On Monday laſt his excellency the governor, attended by his aids, and the adjutant general, arrived in this city, and in the afternoon proceeded in company with Gen. Rochefontaine, the engineer, to take a view of the harbour, in order to fix on the moſt eligible ſpots on which to erect fortifications. It was determined to repair forts Trumbull and Griſwold, but the works of the former, which are very extenſive, are to be curtailed three-fourths; and a block houſe to be built in each. In addition to theſe will be erected two ſmaller batteries nearer the water; on each ſide of the river there will be a furnace for heating red-hot balls.

We learn that Gen. Jedediah Huntington has undertaken the ſuperintendance of erecting the above mentioned fortifications; the public therefore may rely on having them built with ſtrength, neatneſs, economy and diſpatch.

A model of a cannon mounted on a carriage of a new conſtruction, was made from the direction of Gen. Rochefontaine, and exhibited to the governor, who expreſſed his approbation of it, and has directed that they be made uſe of in the forts of this port. The gun is placed on a carriage nearly of the uſual form, which rides on a ſecond carriage or platform, which is moveable; the end below the muzzle turning on a pivot, while the other end may move through an arch of 180 degrees. The machinery is ſimple, & the gun managed with leſs ſtrength than cannon mounted in the uſual manner. This manner has two remarkable advantages; it elevates them above the breaſt-work, ſo as to fire over and ſave the neceſſity of embrazures, which always weaken a fortification; at the ſame time it gives to direction of the fire a ſweep of 180 degrees, inſtead of about 15, uſually allowed to embrazures; an immenſe advantage when moving bodies are to be attacked. This manner of mounting cannon is now uſed throughout France.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) April 12.

By fiſhing veſſels which have lately come in, we learn that an Engliſh frigate, ſuppoſed to be captain George, of the Huſſar, of 44 guns, has been ſeveral times ſeen of late, cruiſing on our coaſt. A coaſting veſſel arrived here laſt Friday, the ſkipper of which ſays, that he heard a very briſk firing the day before, off Seguin; and another veſſel brings a report of an engagement between a French and Engliſh frigate, which came on about 11 o'clock, A. M. and laſted until 3 P. M. The Engliſh frigate at length gave out and run, the French purſued. The wind being ſouthweſterly, and the coaſter bound to the weſtward, ſoon loſt ſight of them; ſo that we cannot ſay yet, that the Engliſhman was captured. If this however has been the caſe, as probably it has, we may venture to give it as our opinion, that the merchants and other citizens of this town, will not go into mourning on account of the "amicably diſpoſed" Engliſh, as our trade is too much embarraſſed to juſtify the expence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION,

Read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States on Thurſday laſt.

TRANSLATION.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—or DEATH.

The Repreſentatives of the French people, members of the committee of Public Safety—

To the citizens, members of the Congreſs of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our liberty, it became incumbent on us to ſecure it. A national government is born, and with it victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the ſalvation of the ſtate it has been reſorted to, and the ſtate is ſaved. At its voice, 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its ſignal, interior order is reſtored; fruitful induſtry is expanded; the conſpirators fall.

We impart the news of the ſucceſs of our armies to a people, who, having obtained liberty in a ſimilar manner with ourſelves, cannot learn, without enthuſiaſm, of the victories of Republicans, and the downfall of tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantages of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themſelves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have ſullied her territory by the blackeſt of crimes; Genoa has reſumed all her energy, and driven the Engliſh and Spaniards from her ports.

In the north, our triumphs, not leſs brilliant, have given the combined powers ſome ſevere ſhocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten, every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine our army in purſuit of them, had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of ſucceſs which unfolds itſelf at the ſame moment, at every point to which the French Republic ſends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing aſtoniſhing to you; you magnanimous Republicans, who will eaſily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vaſt career, left to the defenders of the people, memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought, as political union: Our ſucceſſes reverberate on you, and the fall of our eternal and implacable enemies, will be as ſatisfactory to America, as to outraged France. Our cauſe is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under theſe glorious auſpices that the repreſentatives of the French people, are preſſed by the deſire of drawing cloſer more than ever, the bonds of friendſhip, which unite two great, generous, and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture in the world, and being an immoveable Coloſſus, ſhe will reſt one foot on each hemiſphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, thoſe two ſources of national proſperity, pouring out under our hands, their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandize, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us diſcard every thing which may diſturb the neceſſary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, ſtill more than by a reciprocal intereſt; that harmony which has not a cautious, ſelfiſh and mercantile policy for its principle, but the eſteem, the fraternity, and all the ſocial and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honour, Proſperity, and Fraternity.

The Repreſentatives of the French people, members of the committee of public ſafety.

Jean bon Andre,	Robeſpierre,
C. A Prieur,	Couthon,
A. Barere,	Carnot,
Billaud Varenne,	Collot d'Herbois
R. Lindet.	

Paris, 22 Pluvoiſe, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.
(10th February, 1794.)

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by. GEO. TAYLOR, jun.
April 23d, 1794.

We hear that the following vote paſſed the Senate of the United States yeſterday unanimouſly—

Ordered,

That the letter of the committee of public ſafety of the French Republic, addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in ſuch manner as ſhall manifeſt their ſincere friendſhip and good will for the French Republic.

From Mr. Pitt, the Britiſh miniſter's ſpeech at opening the budget or eſtimates of ſupplies of men and money for the ſervice of the current year, it appears that out of 85,000 ſeamen voted for the ſecond year of the war, 75,000 of that number had been raiſed and muſtered. The augmentation of the land forces amounts to 30,000 men; 30,000 more are to be raiſed; the total vote makes the troops of that country, including fencibles and militia to amount to 140,000 men; the foreign troops in the Britiſh ſervice amount to between 30 and 40,000. The whole force by land and ſea, to be employed in the proſecution of the war, amounts to 250,000 men.

WHEREAS there is no partnerſhip, nor has any ever been between the ſubſcriber and any perſon in this country, and as I am about leaving it, I hereby requeſt thoſe indebted to me to make immediate payment to Mr. John Beaver, of George Town, who is fully authoriſed to ſettle my accounts.

SAMUEL S. THOMAS.

George Town, Allegheny county, April 24, 1794.

at Amsterdam early in the spring, some of the rabbies being inclined to think that Jesus Christ was the true Messiah, and that the strange circumstances which have lately occurred prove that the millenium is at hand.

Feb. 7. The duke of York has certainly relinquished his command in Flanders, though for what reason remains to be ascertained. Sir William Erskine retains the command, pro tempore, which on the opening of the campain, is to be given to Sir Henry Clinton.

By the Dutch mail that arrived on Saturday, we have the following article dated Frankfort, January 22.

"We are in the greatest embarrassment here, having received certain intelligence, that the French have passed the Rhine above Manheim, to commence the siege of that place; while another strong body are intended to pass the Necker, to make an attack upon this place. We expect aid from the Prussians.

Our letters from Basil, in Switzerland, dated January 30, say, that a French gentleman had arrived there, in ten days from Nantz, who states, that at the time he left that place, there existed not the smallest trace of the army of the royalists.

LA FAYETTE.

A person of undoubted veracity, just arrived from Magdebourg, brings intelligence that the four French prisoners (La Fayette and his companions) who during a year, have been detained in the dungeons of that town after having been three months imprisoned at Wesel, far from feeling their captivity lightened in proportion as it is prolonged, have on the contrary lately experienced an aggravation of severity. The bolts and bars have been doubled in each of the four cells that inclose them, and the people of that town are prohibited all communication with the prison; nay, the persons whose duty calls them thither are only admitted under very severe restrictions and precautions the most minute. Government, it is supposed have had no concern in these alterations, but they originate in the fears and barbarian selfishness of general Hulser and a major Sonet his creature; who, if they dared, would at once bury the victims under their command, were it only to rid themselves of all responsibility. This is the more probable, because government, after having suffered the prisoners to live at their own expence till lately, has just granted them a subsistence; which if not abundant may at least decently suffice. Be it however known or not to the court of Berlin, it is certain, that the unfortunate sufferers, whom it is much more easy to oppress than to criminate, are groaning under the hand of authority.

HOUSE OF LORDS,
February 12.

Marquis Landsdowne informed their lordships that he had, the two preceding days, come down to the house, respecting a motion he had to make, but that the house was always up before he came. He understood, however, that a noble friend of his had moved the house to be summoned for Friday next; and therefore he (Lord Landsdowne) should submit to their lordships, on that day, a motion for concluding a speedy, honorable, and advantageous peace with France.—The noble lord mentioned, that he had, at the commencement of the session, entertained hopes that this salutary measure would be adopted, but, from the great preparations we were making, and the immense armaments going forward in every department, it appeared that war was to be pursued, and the scale of hostilities enlarged.

The noble marquis then attempted to justify his intention, by assuring the house that what he meant to bring forward, was not to alarm the public, or to disclose danger, but merely for the general benefit of the public!!

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 23.

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated April 18.

"On Tuesday afternoon arrived here two ships from Martinico; one of them a store ship, with Gen. Rochambeau and his suite on board, the other an armed vessel called a bomb ship, which came as a convoy to the first. By them we learn that Fort Bourbon surrendered the 23d of March, on condition that Gen. Rochambeau and his family should be sent to this port, and the garrison to France. The garrison consisted of about 1000 men, 80 only of which were regular troops. They sailed for France in five ships. It is said there were 1400 bombs thrown into the fort, and that during the siege 4 or 500 men were killed in the garrison. They were without water, the besiegers having cut off the pipes which conveyed it to the mountains. It is also said that the ammunition of the fortress was expended."

NORFOLK, April 10.

A North Carolinian who had carried a large quantity of pork to Norfolk, was advised to apply to the admiral of the French ships of war as a probable purchaser. He accordingly waited on the French admiral, who informed him that he did not transact business of that kind himself, but very politely referred him to the commander of the British frigate lying there, who he said, had been for some time employed in buying up pork for him.

NEW-LONDON, April 17.

On Monday last his excellency the governor, attended by his aids, and the adjutant general, arrived in this city, and in the afternoon proceeded in company with Gen. Rochefontaine, the engineer, to take a view of the harbour, in order to fix on the most eligible spots on which to erect fortifications. It was determined to repair forts Trumbull and Griswold, but the works of the former, which are very extensive, are to be curtailed three-fourths; and a block house to be built in each. In addition to these will be erected two smaller batteries nearer the water; on each side of the river there will be a furnace for heating red-hot balls.

We learn that Gen, Jedediah Huntington has undertaken the superintendance of erecting the above mentioned fortifications; the public therefore may rely on having them built with strength, neatness, economy and dispatch.

A model of a cannon mounted on a carriage of a new construction, was made from the direction of Gen. Rochefontaine, and exhibited to the governor, who expressed his approbation of it, and has directed that they be made use of in the forts of this port. The gun is placed on a carriage nearly of the usual form, which rides on a second carriage or platform, which is moveable; the end below the muzzle turning on a pivot, while the other end may move through an arch of 180 degrees. The machinery is simple, & the gun managed with less strength than cannon mounted in the usual manner. This manner has two remarkable advantages; it elevates them above the breast-work, so as to fire over and save the necessity of embrazures, which always weaken a fortification; at the same time it gives to direction of the fire a sweep of 180 degrees, instead of about 15, usually allowed to embrazures; an immense advantage when moving bodies are to be attacked. This manner of mounting cannon is now used throughout France.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) April 12.

By fishing vessels which have lately come in, we learn that an English frigate, supposed to be captain George, of the Hussar, of 44 guns, has been several times seen of late, cruising on our coast. A coasting vessel arrived here last Friday, the skipper of which says, that he heard a very brisk firing the day before, off Seguin; and another vessel brings a report of an engagement between a French and English frigate, which came on about 11 o'clock, A. M. and lasted until 3 P. M. The English frigate at length gave out and run, the French pursued. The wind being southwesterly, and the coaster bound to the westward, soon lost sight of them; so that we cannot say yet, that the Englishman was captured. If this however has been the case, as probably it has, we may venture to give it as our opinion, that the merchants and other citizens of this town, will not go into mourning on account of the "amicably disposed" English, as our trade is too much embarrassed to justify the expence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION,

Read in the House of Representatives of the United States on Thursday last.

TRANSLATION.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—or DEATH.

The Representatives of the French people, members of the committee of Public Safety—

To the citizens, members of the Congress of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our liberty, it became incumbent on us to secure it. A national government is born, and with it victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the salvation of the state it has been resorted to, and the state is saved. At its voice, 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its signal, interior order is restored; fruitful industry is expanded; the conspirators fall.

We impart the news of the success of our armies to a people, who, having obtained liberty in a similar manner with ourselves, cannot learn, without enthusiasm, of the victories of Republicans, and the downfall of tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantages of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themselves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have sullied her territory by the blackest of crimes; Genoa has resumed all her energy, and driven the English and Spaniards from her ports.

In the north, our triumphs, not less brilliant, have given the combined powers some severe shocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten, every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine our army in pursuit of them, had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of success which unfolds itself at the same moment, at every point to which the French Republic sends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing astonishing to you; you magnanimous Republicans, who will easily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vast career, left to the defenders of the people, memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought, as political union: Our successes reverberate on you, and the fall of our eternal and implacable enemies, will be as satisfactory to America, as to outraged France. Our cause is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honour humanity.

It is under these glorious auspices that the representatives of the French people, are pressed by the desire of drawing closer more than ever, the bonds of friendship, which unite two great, generous, and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture in the world, and being an immoveable Colossus, she will rest one foot on each hemisphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, those two sources of national prosperity, pouring out under our hands, their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandize, and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us discard every thing which may disturb the necessary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, still more than by a reciprocal interest: that harmony which has not a cautious, selfish and mercantile policy for its principle, but the esteem, the fraternity, and all the social and beneficent virtues which flow from liberty.

Honour, Prosperity, and Fraternity.

The Representatives of the French people, members of the committee of public safety.

Jean bon Andre,	Robespierre,
C. A Prieur,	Couthon,
A. Barere,	Carnot,
Billaud Varenne,	Collot d'Herbois
R. Lindet.	

Paris, 22 Pluvoise, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.
(10th Februaty, 1794.)

Faithfully translated from the original by. GEO. TAYLOR, jun.
April 23d, 1794.

We hear that the following vote passed the Senate of the United States yesterday unanimously—

Ordered,

That the letter of the committee of public safety of the French Republic, addressed to Congress, be transmitted to the President, and that he be requested to cause the same to be answered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in such manner as shall manifest their sincere friendship and good will for the French Republic.

From Mr. Pitt, the British minister's speech at opening the budget or estimates of supplies of men and money for the service of the current year, it appears that out of 85,000 seamen voted for the second year of the war, 75,000 of that number had been raised and mustered. The augmentation of the land forces amounts to 30,000 men; 30,000 more are to be raised; the total vote makes the troops of that country, including fencibles and militia to amount to 140,000 men; the foreign troops in the British service amount to between 30 and 40,000. The whole force by land and sea, to be employed in the prosecution of the war, amounts to 250,000 men.

WHEREAS there is no partnership, nor has any ever been between the subscriber and any person in this country, and as I am about leaving it, I hereby request those indebted to me to make immediate payment to Mr. John Beaver, of George Town, who is fully authorised to settle my accounts.

SAMUEL S. THOMAS.

George Town, Allegheny county, April 24, 1794.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All powers herein granted, shall be vested in a society of the district, which shall consist of a president and council.

Sect. 2. The council shall be composed of members chosen every six months by the people of the several militia company districts. The electors of every such district, shall be entitled to a vote from 18 years old and upwards within the districts. No person shall be a councilman, who shall not have attained to the age of 21 years, and shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of that district in which he shall be chosen. The number of councilmen shall not exceed one for every company district. The first captain's district one. The second captain's one, &c. &c. throughout the militia companies. When vacancies shall happen in the representation of any company district, the captain of said district shall issue notice of election to fill such vacancy.

Sect. 3. The society shall choose their treasurer, secretary and other officers; and shall choose deputies to meet the county or counties, out of the society or district, as they shall think proper.

Sect. 4. A majority of the members elected, shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as they may provide. All fines shall go into the society's fund. They may determine the rules of their proceedings, punishits members for disorderly behavior; and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel members. The society shall assemble at least once in every month, and such meetings shall be on the Monday in each month, unless they shall appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. The society shall keep a fair journal of all its proceedings, and shall from time to time publish the same in writing to the militia captains of the district, for the use of their respective companies, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy.

Sect. 6. The secretary and deputies shall be rewarded at the discretion of the society. The president, council or deputies, for any speech or debate in society shall not be questioned in any other place.

No person holding any office of trust or profit under this state, or the United States, shall, while holding such office or trust, be admitted a president, councilman, or deputy in the society.

Sect. 7. The society shall have, from time to time, the laws of the United States, with the minutes of the house of representatives of Congress; the laws of Pennsylvania, with the minutes of the house of representatives of the commonwealth; together with any other book or books that may be thought necessary for the instruction of the society.

Sect. 8. The society shall have power, with the concurrence of the district and county, to nominate and recommend such persons as in their opinion will be capable to represent us in the government of this state and the United States. To hear and determine all matters of variance and disputes between party and party. To encourage able teachers for the instruction of youth. To examine into the conduct of their teachers. To introduce the Bible and other religious books into their schools. To encourage the industrious, and promote the man of merit. To make all bye-laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the Society.

Sect. 9. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by the bye-law and a regular statement of, and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all money shall be published from time to time, to the militia captains within the district.

Sect. 10. All matters in variance, and dispute within the district, shall be laid before the society; and no district, or citizen within the district, shall sue or cause to be sued before a single justice of the peace, or in any court of justice, a citizen, or citizens of the district, county or counties, before they first apply to the society for redress, unless the business will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The president shall hold his office during the term of nine months, and be elected as follows:

Each company district shall elect the president in the manner and form as they elect their councilmen. The electors shall meet in the bounds of their respective companies, and vote by ballot for a president, who shall be an inhabitant of the district; and they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and the number of votes given for each, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit the same sealed to the society. The society shall then open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors; and if there be more than one having such a majority, and having equal number of votes, then the society shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president.

Sect. 2. The society may determine the time of choosing the president, which day shall be the same throughout the several companies. No person shall be eligible to the office of president, who has not attained to the age of 25 years, and a resident within the district. And in case of removal of the president from office, or his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the society may then declare what officer shall act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

Sect. 3. When the president shall receive any appointment to any office of trust or profit under this state, or the United States, he shall resign his office as president of the society.

The president and councilmen of the society shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of bribery, or high crimes and misdemeanors. Nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of this state, or of the United States.

If any thing is found in this constitution that may require alteration or amendment in a future day; a convention shall be called for the purpose of making such alterations or amendments.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several captains of the several colonels districts throughout the four counties, to call together on the second Monday of May next, all within their respective bounds, from the age of 18 years and upwards, at the place where they usually meet in company, and elect one fit person to represent them. And the men so chosen within each colonel's district, to meet in a committee for the district the Monday following, and form a society for their respective districts, upon the above or a more eligible plan, according as they shall think proper.

Resolved, That it be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

By order of the Society,

SAMUEL WILSON, *Chairman.*

Attest

MATTHEW JAMISON, *Sec'y.*

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to instructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March last,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unless the purchaser or purchasers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do respectively make his or their second payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will severally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

THE *partnership of Terence and Andrew Campbell, merchants, of the town of Greensburgh, is this day dissolved —All those who are indebted to said partnership are hereby requested to come in, settle and pay off their respective balances before the first day of June next, otherwise their bonds, notes and book accounts will be given into the hands of authority to recover the same—The adjustment of all the partnership concerns is left by mutual consent to Terence Campbell, who intends shortly to remove from this place, it is expected that those concerned will apply to him with all possible dispatch— All persons indebted to said Terence Campbell, previous to the partnership between him and Mr. James Langley, of Washington, to whom notice was given several months ago, to pay off their accounts, are again called upon for the last time, and they will have themselves only to blame if they suffer themselves to be sued which will most certainly be the case if they do not settle without further delay.*

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, April 6, 1794.

Ten Shillings Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber living on the new state road between the Nine Mile run and Turtle creek, on the* 12*th inst. a black* COLT, *two years old, branded* R. A. *The above reward and reasonable expences will be paid to any person on delivering said Colt to*

RHINEHART ANTIS.

Allegheny county, April 12, 1794.

IRON for Sale.

A Quantity of excellent IRON, well assorted, for sale by W. H. BEAUMONT, at the Stone House in Second street, corner of Chancery lane.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, for the transaction of business on COMMISSION. Attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the first day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are subjected to forfeiture within the state.

I will also settle accounts; collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with. My compensation for registering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollord, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the postage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well-known and beautiful House formerly occupied by J. Tannehill, Esq. on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. MILANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

Journeymen Shoemakers

Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A seat of boots will be ensured to one or two good hands, and the cash paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, on generous terms.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Wednesday forenoon the President of the United States, in a message to the Senate, nominated JOHN JAY, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain.

A resolution this day passed the House of Representatives for continuing the embargo to the 25th May next.

The Baltimore Daily Advertiser of the 15th contains the following article—"A French fleet of men of war, it is said, was seen off our capes on Thursday last, supposed to be bound for the Chesapeake—in number 12 or 14 sail."

Extract of a letter dated Brandywine, 4th month, 14, 1794.

"We have the pleasure to advise you, that Capt. Angus has just arrived from Guadaloupe, he was carried into Antigua, and released under the late instructions from Great Britain—several vessels, all that were not condemned at Antigua were released, amongst them was a schooner belonging to our neighbour, I. B. he has letters from his Captain, confirming the above account."

We hear by a schooner just arrived from New Orleans, that the government of Louisiana has made all the military preparations to impede the progress of the French army, that is supposed to be collecting on or near the confluence of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, under the command of General Clark, and for that purpose has marched a body of militia under the command of General Gibson, up to the Walnut Hills.

Capt. Lillibridge, in 25 days from Barbadoes, informs, that our vessels are yet condemned there, notwithstanding the new instructions.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated April 14. 1794.

"A Dutch ship is now in sight, consigned to Wm. Hodgson. There is a British vessel from Spain, arrived at Dumfries on Saturday last, consigned to Cumberland Wilson. How they escaped from the French fleet, I cannot account. The captain of the latter brings accounts that the British fleet at Gibraltar, took eight American vessels under convoy, and protected them until they got so far North, as to be out of danger of the Algerins, there being a Cruizer then laying in the Bay, watching the movements of the American vessels. He mentions that the Fox of Philadelphia, was one of the vessels taken under convoy by the British—her arrival at Philadelphia will confirm the captain's report."

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. All powers herein granted, shall be vested in a society of the district, which shall consist of a president and council.

Sect. 2. The council shall be composed of members chosen every six months by the people of the several militia company districts. The electors of every such district, shall be entitled to a vote from 18 years old and upwards within the districts. No person shall be a councilman, who shall not have attained to the age of 21 years, and shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of that district in which he shall be chosen. The number of councilmen shall not exceed one for every company district. The first captain's district one. The second captain's one, &c. &c. throughout the militia companies. When vacancies shall happen in the representation of any company district, the captain of said district shall issue notice of election to fill such vacancy.

Sect. 3. The society shall choose their treasurer, secretary and other officers; and shall choose deputies to meet the county or counties, out of the society or district, as they shall think proper.

Sect. 4. A majority of the members elected, shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as they may provide. All fines shall go into the society's fund. They may determine the rules of their proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel members. The society shall assemble at least once in every month, and such meetings shall be on the Monday in each month, unless they shall appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. The society shall keep a fair journal of all its proceedings, and shall from time to time publish the same in writing to the militia captains of the district, for the use of their respective companies, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy.

Sect. 6. The secretary and deputies shall be rewarded at the discretion of the society. The president, council or deputies, for any speech or debate in society shall not be questioned in any other place.

No person holding any office of trust or profit under this state, or the United States, shall, while holding such office or trust, be admitted a president, councilman, or deputy in the society.

Sect. 7. The society shall have, from time to time, the laws of the United States, with the minutes of the house of representatives of Congress; the laws of Pennsylvania, with the minutes of the house of representatives of the commonwealth; together with any other book or books that may be thought necessary for the instruction of the society.

Sect. 8. The society shall have power, with the concurrence of the district and county, to nominate and recommend such persons as in their opinion will be capable to represent us in the government of this state and the United States. To hear and determine all matters of variance and disputes between party and party. To encourage able teachers for the instruction of youth. To examine into the conduct of their teachers. To introduce the Bible and other religious books into their schools. To encourage the industrious, and promote the man of merit. To make all bye-laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the Society.

Sect. 9. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by the bye-law and a regular statement of, and accounts or the receipts and expenditures of all money shall be published from time to time, to the militia captains within the district.

Sect. 10. All matters in variance, and dispute within the district, shall be laid before the society; and no district, or citizen within the district, shall sue or cause to be sued before a single justice of the peace, or in any court of justice, a citizen, or citizens of the district, county or counties, before they first apply to the society for redress, unless the business will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The president shall hold his office during the term of nine months, and be elected as follows:

Each company district shall elect the president in the manner and form as they elect their councilmen. The electors shall meet in the bounds of their respective companies, and vote by ballot for a president, who shall be an inhabitant of the district; and they shall make a list of all persons voted for; and the number of votes given for each, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit the same sealed to the society. The society shall then open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors; and if there be more than one having such a majority, and having equal number of votes, then the society shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president.

Sect. 2. The society may determine the time of choosing the president, which day shall be the same throughout the several companies. No person shall be eligible to the office of president, who has not attained to the age of 25 years, and a resident within the district. And in case of removal of the president from office, or his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the society may then declare what officer shall act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

Sect. 3. When the president shall receive any appointment to any office of trust or profit under this state, or the United States, he shall resign his office as president of the society.

The president and councilmen of the society shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of bribery, or high crimes and misdemeanors. Nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of this state, or of the United States.

If any thing is found in this constitution that may require alteration or amendment in a future day; a convention shall be called for the purpose of making such alterations or amendments.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several captains of the several colonels districts throughout the four counties, to call together on the second Monday of May next, all within their respective bounds, from the age of 18 years and upwards, at the place where they usually meet in company, and elect one fit person to represent them. And the men so chosen within each colonel's district, to meet in a committee for the district the Monday following, and form a society for their respective districts, upon the above or a more eligible plan, according as they shall think proper.

Resolved, That it be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

By order of the Society,

SAMUEL WILSON, *Chairman.*

Attest

MATTHEW JAMISON, *Sec'y.*

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to instructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March last,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unless the purchaser or purchasers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do respectively make his or their second payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will severally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

THE *partnership of Terence and Andrew Campbell, merchants, of the town of Greensburgh, is this day dissolved —All those who are indebted to said partnership are hereby requested to come in, settle and pay off their respective balances before the first day of June next, otherwise their bonds, notes and book accounts will be given into the hands of authority to recover the same—The adjustment of all the partnership concerns is left by mutual consent to Terence Campbell, who intends shortly to remove from this place, it is expected that those concerned will apply to him with all possible dispatch— All persons indebted to said Terence Campbell, previous to the partnership between him and Mr. James Langley, of Washington, to whom notice was given several months ago, to pay off their accounts, are again called upon for the last time, and they will have themselves only to blame if they suffer themselves to be sued which will most certainly be the case if they do not settle without further delay.*

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, April 6, 1794.

Ten Shillings Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber living on the new state road between the Nine Mile run and Turtle creek, on the* 12*th inst. a black* COLT, *two years old, branded* R. A. *The above reward and reasonable expences will be paid to any person on delivering said Colt to*

RHINEHART ANTIS.

Allegheny county, April 12, 1794.

IRON for Sale.

A Quantity of excellent IRON, well assorted, for sale by W. H. BEAUMONT, at the Stone House in Second street, corner of Chancery lane.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

I HAVE opened an Office in the Town of Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, for the transaction of business on COMMISSION. Attention shall be given to the sale or purchase of lands, the registering and payment of taxes thereon, which the laws of Kentucky require previous to the first day of January, 1795, in failure whereof all lands are subjected to forfeiture within the state.

I will also settle accounts; collect debts, and do such other business as I may be favored with. My compensation for registering, will be 6d per 100, for all tracts of 1000 acres and upwards, and 9d per 100, for all under 1000 acres. Mr. Robert Pollord, of Richmond, will forward letters, papers, and money to my office, provided the postage is paid.

RICHARD TERRELL.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by J. Tannehill, Esq. on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. MILANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

Journeymen Shoemakers

Wanted.—Experienced workmen in that line will meet with good encouragement. A seat of boots will be ensured to one or two good hands, and the cash paid for every pair when made, if required.

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1794.

N. B. Lads from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above business, on generous terms.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Wednesday forenoon the President of the United States, in a message to the Senate, nominated JOHN JAY, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain.

A resolution this day passed the House of Representatives for continuing the embargo to the 25th May next.

The Baltimore Daily Advertiser of the 15th contains the following article—"A French fleet of men of war, it is said, was seen off our capes on Thursday last, supposed to be bound for the Chesapeake—in number 12 or 14 sail."

Extract of a letter dated Brandywine, 4th month, 14, 1794.

"We have the pleasure to advise you, that Capt. Angus has just arrived from Guadaloupe, he was carried into Antigua, and released under the late instructions from Great Britain—several vessels, all that were not condemned at Antigua were released, amongst them was a schooner belonging to our neighbour, I. B. he has letters from his Captain, confirming the above account."

We hear by a schooner just arrived from New Orleans, that the government of Louisiana has made all the military preparations to impede the progress of the French army, that is supposed to be collecting on or near the confluence of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, under the command of General Clark, and for that purpose has marched a body of militia under the command of General Gibson up to the Walnut Hills.

Capt. Lillibridge, in 25 days from Barbadoes, informs, that our vessels are yet condemned there, notwithstanding the new instructions.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated April 14, 1794.

"A Dutch ship is now in sight, consigned to Wm. Hodgson. There is a British vessel from Spain, arrived at Dumfries on Saturday last, consigned to Cumberland Wilson. How they escaped from the French fleet, I cannot account. The captain of the latter brings accounts that the British fleet at Gibraltar, took eight American vessels under convoy, and protected them until they got so far North, as to be out of danger of the Algerins, there being a Cruizer then laying in the Bay, watching the movements of the American vessels. He mentions that the Fox of Philadelphia, was one of the vessels taken under convoy by the British—her arrival at Philadelphia will confirm the captain's report."

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the firſt rate. The terms will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

To be Sold or Rented.

A Brick Houſe in Fourth ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of May. Enquire of THOMAS GREER, on the premiſes.

April 17, 1794.

Jackſon & Co.

HAVE for ſale at their Store in the town of *Brownſville*, a general aſſortment of *Dry Goods*, *Groceries* and *Hardware*, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz. wheat, rye, corn, oats, country linen, flax, hemp, beeſwax, butter, cheeſe, tallow, clean linen and cotton rags, for which the higheſt prices will be given.

Redſtone, the 10th of
4th month, 1794.

BROKE Jail on the 26th of March laſt, a certain *James Hill*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, thin viſage, down look, born in Ireland, ſuppoſed to have gone down the Ohio. Alſo, on the night of the 4th inſtant, a negro fellow, who calls himſelf *Waſhington Ward*, a thick ſet, well made fellow, very black, and has the letter V marked in his forehead, but is not eaſily perceived; he is ſuppoſed to be gone to the eaſtward. A reward of *Five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid fellows to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Allegheny county, April 14, 1794.

NOTICE.

FIFTEEN *Dollars per month will be given to any perſons who will engage to drive Pack-Horſes for one year. One month's pay advance will be given by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Joſeph M'Dowell's mill, who is authoriſed to engage all who apply.*

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

April 17, 1794.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber for the carriage of their newſpapers, are requeſted to leave the money at the places where they get their papers. Attention to this will much oblige

DAVID DONELLY, Poſtrider.
April 17, 1794.

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty ſecond day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwiſe diſguiſed, violently broke open and entered the dwelling houſe of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue ariſing from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Weſtmoreland & Fayette in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and by aſſaulting the ſaid collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling houſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commiſſion for collecting the ſaid revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his ſaid duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the ſaid collector, if he did not ſhortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his ſaid office:

AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin all officers and miniſters of juſtice according as their reſpective duties may require, to uſe their beſt endeavors to cauſe the offenders to be diſcovered apprehend and ſecured, ſo that they may be ſpeedily brought to trial for the offence aforeſaid.

IN Teſtimony Whereof I (L. S.) have cauſed the ſeal of the U. States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE

Young Shakeſpear,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, within half a mile of Capt. Zedoc Wright's on Peters creek, two miles from Col. James Perry's ferry on the Monongahela, and two miles from Elizabeth-town, at the reaſonable rate of Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, or only Ten Shillings if no colt. Wheat 4*ſ.* per buſhel, rye 3*ſ.* corn 2*ſ*6, and oats a quarter dollar, if delivered at convenient mill where the horſe ſtands, before the firſt of Nov. next.

Young Shakeſpear was got by Old Shakeſpear, an imported horſe, his dam was a half blooded mare got by old Lofty a full blooded horſe. He is a well formed cheſnut ſorrel, 15 hands 2 inches high, and proportionably built. Paſturage may be had at a reaſonable rate.

THOMAS M'ELHENNEY,
April 11, 1794.

The Famous Horſe

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaoſn at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, & at the ſtable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will ſtand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the ſubſcriber's, and ſo alternately, week about, at each ſtand, during the ſeaſon, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon. Wheat at 4*ſ.* rye 3*ſ.* corn 2*ſ.* and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at full Ewing's or the ſubſcriber's by the firſt of October next.

Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Ballyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1794.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of William Jack, Eſq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the ſeaſon, if the money is paid by the firſt day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this ſpring, ſtrong and handſome, both moving and otherwiſe, and excellent for getting good colts. Paſturage may be had for mares brought a diſtance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greenſburgh, *March* 26, 1794.

The Jolly Briton,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, the ſecond week in April, and the week following at Caſpar Meet's, on the waters of Peter's creek, near Finley's mill, at the low rate of Fifteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon, One Dollar the ſingle leap, and Twenty-five Shillings for enſuring a colt. Wheat at 4*ſ.* rye 3*ſ.* corn 2*ſ*6, and oats a quarter dollar per buſhel if delivered at the ſubſcriber's or Finley's mill by the 1ſt of October next.

The Jolly Briton is a dark bay, of the Chickeſaw breed, 5 years old this ſpring, handſome and well made, full 15 hands and an half high.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

April 5, 1794.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has loſt a bay mare colt, two years old, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. A reward of ten ſhillings and reaſonable charges, will be paid on delivering her to the ſubſcriber.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the ſecond week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin townſhip. He will ſtand week about at the above places until the firſt of Auguſt next, when the ſeaſon will end, at the low rate of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence the ſeaſon, thirty five ſhillings for enſuring, and one buſhel of oats, payable either in caſh, rye, corn, or oats, at caſh price, delivered by the firſt of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in caſh and one buſhel of oats the ſingle leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, ſtar in his forehead, 8 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, ſtrong and neat made, his dam was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æſopus, his make and carriage will pleaſe any who may chooſe to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

The noted Horſe Herod,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at David Irwin's, 6 miles from Pittſburgh, and one from the Bullock Pens, at the low rate of Fifteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon, or five buſhels of rye, the rye to be delivered at Mr. Neigley's or Capt. M'Clure's mills, by the firſt day of November next.

HEROD is a beautiful ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, and one white foot, 8 years old, 16 hands and an half high, and made in proportion, fit for ſaddle or geers.

The oats to be delivered the ſecond time the mare is brought.

THE WELL BRED HORSE,

Young Hyder-Ally,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Franklin townſhip, Fayette county, at the low rate of Two Dollars in caſh, or Sixteen Shillings in wheat or rye; Four Dollars for inſuring a colt, One Dollar the ſingle leap; the whole to be paid by the firſt of October; the produce at ſome convenient mill where room can be had. Alſo, one buſhel of oats to be brought with each mare.

Young Hyderally was got by the full blooded horſe Hyderally out of a three-quarter blooded Mare; he is 15 hands and an half high, proportionably made, 5 years old this ſpring, a beautiful dark bay with black legs, moves elegantly, and is well calculated for any ſervice. Paſturage may be had for mares coming a diſtance at a reaſonable rate.

March 29, EBENEZER BURT

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of Land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Main Licking, in the county of Fayette, in Kentucky. This land is of the firſt rate. The terms will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 16, 1794.

To be Sold or Rented.

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April 17, 1794.

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Redſtone, the 10th of
4th month, 1794.

BROKE Jail on the 26th of March laſt, a certain *James Hill*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, thin viſage, down look, born in Ireland, ſuppoſed to have gone down the Ohio. Alſo, on the night of the 4th inſtant, a negro fellow, who calls himſelf *Waſhington Ward*, a thick ſet, well made fellow, very black, and has the letter V marked in his forehead, but is not eaſily perceived; he is ſuppoſed to be gone to the eaſtward. A reward of *Five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid fellows to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Allegheny county, April 14, 1794.

NOTICE.

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SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

April 17, 1794.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber for the carriage of their newſpapers, are requeſted to leave the money at the places where they get their papers. Attention to this will much oblige

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April 17, 1794.

By the Preſident of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

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AND WHEREAS ſeveral of the perpetrators of the ſaid offence are ſtill unknown, and the ſafety and good order of ſociety require that ſuch daring offenders ſhould be diſcovered and brought to juſtice ſo that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them ſecured, and officers protected in the due execution of the truſts repoſed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the ſaid offenders that ſhall be diſcovered and brought to juſtice for the ſaid offence, to be paid to the perſon or perſons who ſhall firſt diſcover and give information of the ſaid offenders to any judge, juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate.

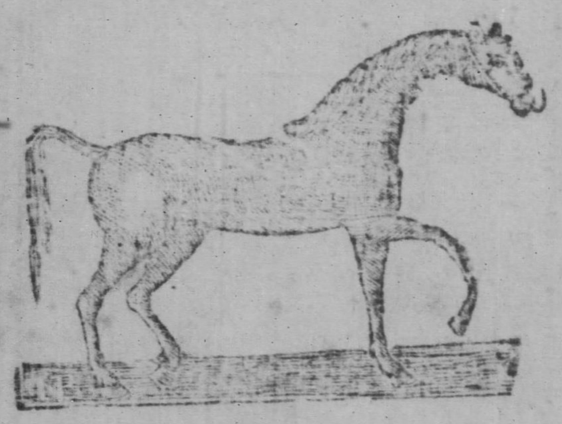
And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin all officers and miniſters of juſtice according as their reſpective duties may require, to uſe their beſt endeavors to cauſe the offenders to be diſcovered apprehend and ſecured, ſo that they may be ſpeedily brought to trial for the offence aforeſaid.

IN Teſtimony Whereof I (L. S.) have cauſed the ſeal of the U. States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 25th day of February one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Famous HORSE



Young Shakeſpear,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Miſſlin towaiſhip, Allegheny county, within half a mile of Capt. Zedoc Wright's on Peters creek, two miles from Col. James Perry's ferry on the Monongahela, and two miles from Elizabeth-town, at the reaſonable rate of Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, or only Ten Shillings if no colt. Wheat 4*ſ.* per buſhel, rye 3*ſ.* corn 2*ſ*6, and oats a quarter dollar, if delivered at convenient mill where the horſe ſtands, before the firſt of Nov. next.

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THOMAS M'ELHENNEY,

April 11, 1794.

The Famous Horſe

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, & at the ſtable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will ſtand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the ſubſcriber's, and ſo alternately, week about, at each ſtand, during the ſeaſon, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon. Wheat at 4*ſ.* rye 3*ſ.* corn 2*ſ.* and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at full Ewing's or the ſubſcriber's by the firſt of October next.

Jolly Cheſter is a dark bay, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, full 15 hands and an half high, remarkably ſtrong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His ſire was a full blooded horſe, his dam was ſeven-eighth blooded, her ſire was called Wildair, her dam was a Ballyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 5, 1794.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of William Jack, Eſq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the ſeaſon, if the money is paid by the firſt day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings*.

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this ſpring, ſtrong and handſome, both moving and otherwiſe, and excellent for getting good colts. Paſturage may be had for mares brought a diſtance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greenſburgh, *March* 26, 1794.

The Jolly Briton,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, the ſecond week in April, and the week following at Caſper Meet's, on the waters of Peter's creek, near Finley's mill, at the low rate of Fifteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon, One Dollar the ſingle leap, and Twenty-five Shillings for enſuring a colt. Wheat at 4*ſ.* rye 3*ſ.* corn 2*ſ*6, and oats a quarter dollar per buſhel if delivered at the ſubſcriber's or Finley's mill by the 1ſt of October next.

The Jolly Briton is a dark bay, of the Chickeſaw breed, 5 years old this ſpring, handſome and well made, full 15 hands and an half high.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

April 5, 1794.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has loſt a bay mare colt, two years old, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and her two hind feet white. A reward of ten ſhillings and reaſonable charges, will be paid on delivering her to the ſubſcriber.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the ſecond week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Miſſlin townſhip. He will ſtand week about at the above places until the firſt of Auguſt next, when the ſeaſon will end, at the low rate of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence the ſeaſon, thirty five ſhillings for enſuring, and one buſhel of oats, payable either in caſh, rye, corn, or oats, at caſh price, delivered by the firſt of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Calhoun's; one dollar in caſh and one buſhel of oats the ſingle leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, ſtar in his forehead, 8 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, ſtrong and neat made, his ſire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æſopus, his make and carriage will pleaſe any who may chooſe to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

The noted Horſe Herod,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at David Irwin's, 6 miles from Pittſburgh, and one from the Bullock Pens, at the low rate of Fifteen Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon, or five buſhels of rye, the rye to be delivered at Mr. Naigley's or Capt. M'Clure's mills, by the firſt day of November next.

HEROD is a beautiful forrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, and one white foot, 8 years old, 16 hands and an half high, and made in proportion, fit for ſaddle or geers.

The oats to be delivered the ſecond time the mare is brought.

THE WELL BRED HORSE,

Young Hyder-Ally,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon from the firſt of April till the firſt of Auguſt, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Franklin townſhip, Fayette county, at the low rate of Two Dollars in caſh, or Sixteen Shillings in wheat or rye; Four Dollars for inſuring a colt, One Dollar the ſingle leap; the whole to be paid by the firſt of October; the produce at ſome convenient mill where room can be had. Alſo, one buſhel of oats to be brought with each mare.

Young Hyder ally was got by the full blooded horſe Hyderally out of a three-quarter blooded Mare; he is 15 hands and an half high, proportionably made, 5 years old this ſpring, a beautiful dark bay with black legs, moves elegantly, and is well calculated for any ſervice. Paſturage may be had for mares coming a diſtance at a reaſonable rate.

March 29, EBENEZER BURT